UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/590
4 December 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Fiftieth session
Agenda item 70

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Rajab SUKAYRI (Jordan)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

"(a) Notification of nuclear tests;

"(b) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof;

"(c) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;

"(d) Review of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade;

"(e) Transparency in armaments;

"(f) Step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat;

"(g) Fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

"(h) Relationship between disarmament and development;

"(i) Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms;

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"(j) Regional disarmament;

"(k) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

"(l) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects"

was included in the provisional agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 42/38 C of 30 November 1987, 44/116 O of 15 December 1989, 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, 47/52 L of 15 December 1992 and 49/75 A to P of 15 December 1994, and decision 49/427 of 15 December 1994.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1995, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October 1995, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 57 to 78, 80 and 81. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 11th meetings, from 16 to 20 and on 25 and 26 October 1995 (see A/C.1/50/PV.3-11). Structured discussions of specific subjects within the adopted thematic approach were held from 30 October to 3 November. Consideration of draft resolutions on the items took place at the 13th to 17th meetings, from 6 to 9 November (see A/C.1/50/PV.13-17). Action on the draft resolutions was taken at the 18th to 29th meetings, on 10, 13 to 17, 20 and 21 November (see A/C.1/50/PV.18-29).

4. In connection with item 70, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 2/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on general and complete disarmament (A/50/115 and Add.1);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on Transparency in armaments (A/50/276 and Add.1);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof (A/50/383);

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/50/27).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/50/42).

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them (A/50/405);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms (A/50/465);

(h) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/50/547 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

(i) Report of the Secretary-General on a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines (A/50/701);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on notification of nuclear tests (A/50/261);

(k) Note by the Secretary-General on the relationship between disarmament and development (A/50/388);

(l) Letter dated 16 January 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/50/65);

(m) Note verbale dated 24 January 1995 from the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/50/70);

(n) Letter dated 23 February 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/50/87);

(o) Letter dated 2 March 1995 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/50/90);

(p) Letter dated 22 March 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/50/117);

(q) Letter dated 30 March 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/50/129);

(r) Letter dated 13 April 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/50/134-S/1995/298);

(s) Letter dated 27 April 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/50/166);

(t) Letter dated 30 May 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/50/205-S/1995/435);

(u) Letter dated 31 May 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/50/206-S/1995/439);

(v) Letter dated 8 June 1995 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Delhi Declaration, issued at the eighth meeting of Heads of State or Government of the member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, held at New Delhi from 2 to 4 May 1995 (A/50/215-S/1995/475);

(w) Letter dated 12 June 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/50/217);

(x) Letter dated 19 June 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the final documents of the summit meeting of seven major industrialized countries, held at Halifax, Canada, from 15 to 17 June 1995 (A/50/254-S/1995/501);

(y) Letter dated 3 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/50/274-S/1995/553);

(z) Letter dated 26 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting a statement by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (A/50/317-S/1995/627);

(aa) Letter dated 31 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/50/320-S/1995/636);

(bb) Letter dated 7 August 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Colloquium on Post-Conflict Reconstruction Strategies, held at the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Schlaining, Austria, on 23 and 24 June 1995 (A/50/345);

(cc) Letter dated 14 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/50/355-S/1995/697);

(dd) Letter dated 7 September 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting statements made by the Chairman and Secretary-General of the South Pacific Forum (A/50/415);

(ee) Letter dated 8 September 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Final Declaration of the Ninth Meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Rio Group, held at Quito on 4 and 5 September 1995 (A/50/425-S/1995/787);

(ff) Letter dated 20 September 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/50/470);

(gg) Letter dated 18 September 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the

Secretary-General transmitting the communiqué of the twenty-sixth South Pacific Forum, held at Madang, Papua New Guinea, from 3 to 15 September 1995 (A/50/475);

(hh) Letter dated 6 October 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/50/524);

(ii) Letter dated 11 October 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/50/562);

(jj) Letter dated 3 November 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/50/6).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft decision A/C.1/50/L.2

5. At the 15th meeting, on 7 November, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft decision entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects" (A/C.1/50/L.2).

6. At its 18th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/50/L.2 by a recorded vote of 102 to 1, with 45 abstentions (see para. 72). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

3/ Subsequently, the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

Abstaining: Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.3

7. At the 14th meeting, on 7 November, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Fiji, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Japan, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, the Solomon Islands, South Africa and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear testing" (A/C.1/50/L.3), which was later also sponsored by Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Panama, Paraguay, San Marino, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine and Venezuela.

8. Prior to the action on draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.3, the representatives of Bolivia, Canada and Guinea withdrew their sponsorship of the draft resolution.

9. At its 24th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.3 by a recorded vote of 95 to 12, with 45 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: China, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, France, Gabon, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Niger, Senegal, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Israel, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United States of America, Zaire.

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.7

10. At the 16th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Japan, on behalf of Argentina, Ecuador, Japan and South Africa, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Small arms" (A/C.1/50/L.7), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Costa Rica, Cape Verde, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Finland, Italy, Mali, Malta, Norway, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela.

11. On 14 November, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic submitted an amendment (A/C.1/50/L.58) to draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.7, by which a new fourth preambular paragraph was added to read:

> "Reaffirming the right of peoples under colonial and foreign occupation to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and to resist foreign occupation by taking legitimate action,"

which was subsequently revised (A/C.1/50/L.58/Rev.1) to read:

> "Reaffirming the right of peoples under colonial and foreign occupation to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and to resist foreign occupation by taking legitimate action in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations".

12. At the 27th meeting, on 20 November, the representative of Colombia introduced an alternative oral amendment to the amendment contained in document A/C.1/50/L.58/Rev.1, which read:

> "Reaffirming the right of self-determination of all peoples, in particular of peoples under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, and the importance of the effective realization of this right, as enunciated, inter alia, in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights".

At this juncture, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the sponsors, stated that they intended not to press the amendment contained in document A/C.1/50/L.58/Rev.1 to a vote.

13. At the 28th meeting, on 20 November, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.7 (see A/C.1/50/L.60 and A/C.1/50/PV.28).

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the oral amendment introduced by the representative of Colombia (see para. 12 above) by a recorded vote of 54 to none, with 88 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Monaco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan Suriname, Sweden, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

15. Also at the same meeting, the delegations of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Malta, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America withdrew their sponsorship of draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.7.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.7 as orally revised by a recorded vote of 134 to none, with 16 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kuwait, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.15

17. At the 15th meeting, on 7 November, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices" (A/C.1/50/L.15), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Cambodia, Cyprus, Estonia, Iceland, Kazakstan, Lithuania, Monaco and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

18. On 13 November, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Myanmar and Pakistan submitted amendments (A/C.1/50/L.57) to draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.15, as follows:

(a) In the first preambular paragraph, the words "by consensus" were to be replaced with the words "without a vote";

(b) After the second preambular paragraph, a new preambular paragraph was to be added as follows:

> Noting the different views expressed regarding the scope of such a treaty;

(c) The third preambular paragraph was to be replaced with the following:

> Welcoming further the adoption of the report of the Special Coordinator of the Conference on Disarmament and the mandate contained therein, without prejudice to the discussion and a final decision on the scope of the treaty.

19. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the sponsors, stated they intended not to press the amendments contained in document in A/C.1/50/L.57 to a vote.

20. At the 23rd meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Canada stated on behalf of the sponsors that they intended not to press draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.15 to a vote.

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.17 and Rev.1

21. On 3 November, Japan submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear disarmament with a view to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/50/L.17).

22. At the 15 meeting, on 7 November, the representative of Japan introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/50/L.17/Rev.1), which contained the following change: in the third preambular paragraph, second line, the words ", Russian Federation, Ukraine" were added after the words "Belarus, Kazakstan".

23. On 15 November, Japan, joined by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Spain and Sweden, submitted a second revised draft resolution (A/C.1/50/L.17/Rev.2), which was later also sponsored by Malta, the Netherlands, Poland and Venezuela. The second revised draft resolution contained the following change: operative paragraph 2, which had read:

> "2. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to pursue their efforts for nuclear disarmament with the ultimate objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons in the framework of general and complete disarmament, and invites them to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress on nuclear disarmament",

was revised to read:

"2. Calls for the determined pursuit by the nuclear-weapon States of systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goals of eliminating those weapons, and by all States of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and invites them to keep States Members of the United Nations duly informed of the progress and efforts made".

24. At its 26th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.17/Rev.2 as follows:

(a) The fifth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 135 to none, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

(b) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 146 to 2, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: India, Israel.

Abstaining: Algeria, Brazil, Cuba, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan.

(c) Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.17/Rev.2 as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 144 to none, with 13 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows: 4/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland,

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4/ Subsequently, the delegation of Gambia indicated that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour.

Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Brazil, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan.

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.18

25. At the 14th meeting, on 7 November, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Transparency in armaments" (A/C.1/50/L.18), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan, Armenia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Papua New Guinea.

26. At the 22nd meeting, on 15 November, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of the draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.18 (see A/C.1/50/PV.22).

27. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.18 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 3 (b) was adopted by a recorded vote of 133 to none, with 12 abstentions. The vote was as follows: 5/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan.

(b) Operative paragraph 5 was adopted by a recorded vote of 133 to none, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows: 6/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo,

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5/ Subsequently, the delegation of Nigeria indicated that it had intended to abstain.

6/ Subsequently, the delegation of Lebanon indicated that it had intended to abstain.

Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan.

(c) Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.18 as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 137 to none, with 15 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, The former

Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Myanmar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic.

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.22

28. At the 16th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the members of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes" (A/C.1/50/L.22).

29. At its 18th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.22 without a vote (see para. 71, draft resolution E).

H. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.25 and Rev.1

30. At the 16th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" (A/C.1/50/L.25).

31. On 20 November, Colombia, on behalf of the sponsors, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/50/L.25/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) Operative paragraph 1, which had read:

"1. Decides to convene its fourth special session on disarmament in 1997 and to establish an open-ended Preparatory Committee for the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament",

was revised to read:

"1. Decides to convene its fourth special session on disarmament to be held in 1997, if possible, with the exact date and agenda to be decided upon before the end of the current session of the General Assembly through consultations";

(b) The operative paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. Requests the Preparatory Committee to prepare a draft agenda for the special session, to examine all relevant questions relating to that session and submit its recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session",

was revised to read:

"2. Also decides to establish a Preparatory Committee to prepare a draft agenda for the special session and to examine all relevant questions relating to that session and submit its recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session".

32. On 20 November, the United States of America submitted amendments (A/C.1/50/L.62) to draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.25/Rev.1, as follows:

(a) After the fifth preambular paragraph, a new paragraph was to be inserted as follows:

Also noting the report of the Secretary-General on the deliberations of the Advisory Board on Disarmament in which the Secretary-General noted the serious doubts expressed by Board members about the advisability of holding a special session on disarmament in the near future;

(b) The sixth preambular paragraph was to be deleted;

(c) A new seventh preambular paragraph was to be inserted as follows:

Welcoming also the decision of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to extend the Treaty indefinitely, taken without a vote, as well as the decisions on strengthening the review process for the Treaty and on the principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament;

(d) Operative paragraph 1 was to be replaced with the following:

1. Decides to keep under consideration until the year 2000 the prospects and timing of a fourth special session on disarmament;

(e) Operative paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 were to be deleted.

33. At its 29th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.25/Rev.1 as follows:

(a) A motion that no action be taken on the amendments contained in document A/C.1/50/L.62 was adopted by a recorded vote of 88 to 47, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt,

Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay.

(b) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 96 to 39, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Japan, Kazakstan, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Ukraine.

(c) Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 96 to 39, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Japan, Kazakstan, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Ukraine.

(d) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by a recorded vote of 95 to 39, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakstan, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Ukraine.

(e) Operative paragraph 5 was adopted by a recorded vote of 95 to 39, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic,

Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakstan, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Ukraine.

(f) Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.25/Rev.1 as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 98 to 2, with 46 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia,

Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

I. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.26

34. At the 16th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (A/C.1/50/L.26).

35. At its 18th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.26 without a vote (see para. 71, draft resolution G).

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.29 and Rev.1 and 2

36. At the 15th meeting, on 7 November, the representative of Mali, on behalf of Benin, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Rwanda, Senegal and Togo, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them" (A/C.1/50/L.29), which was later also sponsored by Belize and Burkina Faso.

37. On 13 November, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Rwanda, Senegal and Togo submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/50/L.29/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Haiti. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes: operative paragraph 4, which had read:

> 4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the requisite assistance for the implementation in the countries concerned of the relevant recommendations contained in the report of these advisory missions,

was revised to read:

> 4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, within the limits of existing resources, the requisite assistance for the implementation in the countries concerned of the relevant recommendations contained in the report of these advisory missions.

38. On 16 November, the sponsors submitted a second revised draft resolution (A/C.1/50/L.29/Rev.2), which contained the following changes:

(a) Revised operative paragraph 4 was deleted;

(b) Paragraph 5, which had read:

5. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in the context of the implementation of resolution 49/75 G to curb the illicit circulation of small arms and to collect such arms in the affected States which so request, with the support of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity,

was revised to read:

4. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in the context of the implementation of resolution 49/75 G and of the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions, to curb the illicit circulation of small arms and to collect such arms in the affected States which so request, with the support of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity;

(c) The subsequent operative paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

39. At its 26th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.29/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 71, draft resolution H).

K. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.35 and Rev.1

40. On 6 November, the Russian Federation and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/50/L.35).

41. On 9 November, France, Kazakstan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/50/L.35/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Australia, Argentina, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain and Turkey. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) The fifth preambular paragraph, which had read:

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament remains one of the principal tasks of our time,

was deleted;

(b) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the last phrase: "and the indefinite extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons", was deleted;

(c) The eighth preambular paragraph, which had read:

Noting the expressed determined pursuit by the nuclear-weapon States to pursue systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons, and by all States of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

was revised to read:

Appreciating the indefinite extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and acknowledging the importance of the determined pursuit by the nuclear-weapon States of systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons, and by all States of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;

(d) In the fifteenth preambular paragraph, first line, after the word "Welcoming", the words "the significant" were added;

(e) The sixteenth preambular paragraph, which had read:

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

was deleted;

(f) In operative paragraph 1, third line, after the words "United States of America", the words "including the Protocol to that Treaty signed at Lisbon on 23 May 1992 by the parties thereto" were inserted.

42. At its 20th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee voted on revised draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.35/Rev.1 as follows:

(a) The seventh preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 116 to none, with 29 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian

Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

(b) Revised draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.35/Rev.1 as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 139 to none, with 17 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania.

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.37 and Rev.1

43. At the 16th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Afghanistan, on behalf of Afghanistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Turkmenistan and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms" (A/C.1/50/L.37), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991 and its decision 47/419 of 9 December 1992 on international arms transfers,

"Recalling also its resolution 48/75 F and 48/75 H of 16 December 1993 and 49/75 M of 15 December 1994 on measures to curb illicit transfer and use of conventional arms,

"Recognizing that the availability of massive quantities of conventional weapons and especially their illicit transfer, often associated with destabilizing activities, are most disturbing and dangerous phenomena, particularly for the internal situation of affected States and the violation of human rights,

"Realizing that in an increasing number of cases the illicit transfer of conventional arms is closely connected with the dangerous acts of recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, terrorists and child soldiers,

"Convinced that peace and security are inextricably interlinked with and in some cases imperative for economic development and reconstruction, specially for war-stricken countries,

"Realizing the urgent need to resolve conflicts and to diminish tension and accelerate efforts towards general and complete disarmament with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security,

"Recognizing also the curbing of the illicit transfer of arms as an important contribution to the relaxation of tension and peaceful reconciliation processes,

"Stressing the need for effective national control measures on the transfer of conventional weapons,

"Convinced that serious, sincere and effective measures by countries to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms, while taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, would enhance the security of all affected States and contribute to regional and international peace, security and economic cooperation,

"1. Invites Member States:

"(a) To take appropriate enforcement measures directed at preventing the illegal export of conventional weapons from their territories;

"(b) Promptly to provide the Secretary-General with relevant information on national control measures on arms transfers with a view to preventing illicit arms transfers and, in this context, to take immediate, appropriate and effective measures to ensure that illicit transfers of arms are immediately discontinued;

"2. Requests the Disarmament Commission:

"(a) To expedite its consideration of the agenda item on international arms transfers, with special emphasis on the adverse consequences of the illicit transfer of arms and ammunition, in terms of the present resolution;

"(b) To study and report on measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms, bearing in mind concrete problems in various regions of the world;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To follow up the effective implementation of the present resolution;

"(b) To seek the views of Member States on effective ways and means of collecting weapons illicitly transferred as well as on concrete proposals concerning measures at national, regional and international levels to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms;

"(c) To study within the existing resources upon request of the Member State concerned the possibilities of the collection of weapons illicitly transferred in the light of the experience gained by the United Nations and the views expressed by Member States and to submit a report on the result of his study to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

"4. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled 'Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms'."

44. On 9 November, Afghanistan, Georgia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Turkmenistan and Zimbabwe submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/50/L.37/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, the Sudan and Swaziland.

45. At its 21st meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.37/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 71, draft resolution J).

M. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.38

46. At the 16th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of Albania, Armenia, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, the Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament" (A/C.1/50/L.38), which was later also sponsored by Bangladesh, Djibouti, Indonesia, New Zealand and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

47. At its 22nd meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.38 by a recorded vote of 156 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 71, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: India.

N. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.40

48. At the 16th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of Benin, the Czech Republic, Haiti, Nepal and Pakistan, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels" (A/C.1/50/L.40), which was also later sponsored by Bangladesh, Djibouti and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

49. At its 22nd meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.40 by a recorded vote of 150 to none, with 7 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution L). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brazil, Cuba, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela.

O. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.41 and Rev.1 and 2

50. On 6 November, Cuba submitted a draft resolution entitled "Adherence to environmental standards in the elaboration and implementation of disarmament and arms control agreements" (A/C.1/50/L.41), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing the importance for the preservation of the environment of adherence to environmental standards in the elaboration and implementation of disarmament and arms control agreements,

"Noting the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction calling for due respect for the environment in the implementation of the Convention, in particular in the process of destroying chemical weapons,

"Convinced of the importance for the environment of the elaboration of a verification mechanism for the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction on the basis of the results of the work of the ad hoc group established for that purpose,

"Persuaded that the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is of the utmost importance for the protection of the environment,

"Desirous of prohibiting military or other hostile uses of environmental modification techniques with a view to eliminating the dangers such uses would entail for mankind,

"1. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to take all steps necessary to ensure the inclusion of appropriate environmental standards in disarmament and arms control treaties and agreements, with a view to protecting the environment throughout the implementation of the provisions of those treaties and agreements, in particular in the process of destroying the weapons dealt with therein;

"2. Urges the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to follow up on all environmental issues under negotiation in the Conference on Disarmament;

"3. Emphasizes that it is important for each State Party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, in fulfilling its obligations under this Convention, to accord the highest priority to ensuring the protection of the environment in the process of destroying chemical weapons and to cooperating with the other States Parties in that regard;

"4. Urges the ad hoc group of States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition, Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological

(Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction to take relevant environmental protection issues into account at its forthcoming meetings;

"5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to take the necessary steps to ensure the speedy conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, which would be a very valuable instrument for environmental protection;

"6. Urges States which are not parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques to accede to it as soon as possible, given the importance of ensuring the universality of that legal instrument."

51. At the 16th meeting, on 8 November, Colombia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Non-Aligned Movement, introduced a revised draft resolution entitled "Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control" (A/C.1/50/L.41/Rev.1), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing the importance of the observance of the environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of the disarmament and arms limitation agreements,

"Taking note of the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction regarding the environment,

"Convinced of the importance of the drafting of a mechanism of verification for the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, based on the results of the work of the Ad Hoc Group established for this purpose, which, inter alia, should provide for the preservation of the environment,

"Mindful of the detrimental environmental effects of the use of nuclear weapons and of the need to conclude an international convention prohibiting nuclear weapons and their use,

"Conscious of the positive implications for the environment of a future comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

"Desirous of banning effectively military or any other hostile use of environment modification techniques, with a view to removing the dangers for mankind that might arise from such uses,

"1. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to take every necessary measure to include in the treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms limitation the corresponding environmental norms, with a view to ensuring that the process of implementation of such treaties and agreements is

environmentally sound, in particular the destruction of weapons covered by them;

"2. Urges the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to give attention and follow-up to issues under negotiation by the Conference on Disarmament related to the environment;

"3. Emphasizes the importance of the compliance of all States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction, and calls upon them to ensure that the process of implementation of the Convention in all its aspects is environmentally sound, taking into account the need to cooperate with other States parties in this regard;

"4. Urges the Ad Hoc Group of States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction to consider, inter alia, all relevant norms related to the protection of the environment;

"5. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to conclude, as a task of the highest priority, a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, no later than in 1996;

"6. Urges the States that are not yet party to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques to consider adhering to it as soon as possible, in order to assure the universality of the Convention."

52. On 17 November, Colombia, on behalf of the sponsors, submitted a second revised draft resolution (A/C.1/50/L.41/Rev.2).

53. At its 27th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.41/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 149 to 4, with 4 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution M). The voting was as follows: 7/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy,

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7/ Subsequently, the delegations of Gambia and Benin indicated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour.

Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Canada, Estonia, Japan, Republic of Korea.

P. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.44 and Rev.1

54. At the 16th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/50/L.44).

55. On 14 November, Colombia, on behalf of the sponsors, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/50/L.44/Rev.1), which contained the following change: in operative paragraph 1, third line, after the words "United States of America", the words ", including the Protocol to that Treaty signed at Lisbon on 23 May 1992 by the parties thereto," were inserted.

56. At its 21st meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.44/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 95 to 37, with 22 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution N). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal,

Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belarus, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kazakstan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Tajikistan, Ukraine.

Q. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.45

57. At the 13th meeting, on 6 November, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Afghanistan, Angola, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen and Zambia, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines" (A/C.1/50/L.45), which was later also sponsored by Andorra, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Ecuador, Djibouti, the Gambia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Monaco, Samoa, Senegal, Suriname and Tunisia.

58. On 10 November, Iran (Islamic Republic of), India and Pakistan submitted amendments (A/C.1/50/L.56) to draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.45, as follows:

(a) The fifteenth preambular paragraph was to be deleted;

(b) The sixteenth preambular paragraph was to be replaced with the following:

Recognizing that States can move most effectively towards the goal of the eventual elimination of anti-personnel land-mines as viable and humane alternatives are developed, and emphasizing the need for States to work on developing such alternatives and ensuring transfer of related technology to all States on an urgent basis;

(c) Operative paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 were to be replaced with the following:

2. Urges States that have not yet done so to declare such moratoriums on all types of anti-personnel land-mines at the earliest possible date;

4. Emphasizes the importance of the Convention on Prohibition or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and Protocol II thereto as the authoritative international instrument governing the responsible use of anti-personnel land-mines and related devices, and urges parties to build consensus towards an agreement on additional measures concerning prohibition and use of certain types of anti-personnel land-mines along with specific measures to ensure full and unimpeded access to material, equipment and technology for mine clearance when the Review Conference of Parties to the Convention reconvenes;

5. Encourages steps that would facilitate the widest possible accession to the Convention and to Protocol II thereto, and further urges all States to comply fully with the applicable rules of Protocol II;

(d) A new operative paragraph 6 was to be added as follows:

6. Calls upon all States, especially those which have a capacity to do so, to provide all kinds of assistance to remove or otherwise render ineffective minefields, mines and booby traps in accordance with international law;

(e) The following paragraphs were to be renumbered accordingly.

59. At the 26th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the sponsors, stated that they intended not to press the amendments contained in document A/C.1/50/L.56 to a vote (see A/C.1/50/PV.26).

60. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.45 without a vote (see para. 71, draft resolution O).

R. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.46 and Rev.1

61. At the 18th meeting, on 10 November, the representative of Myanmar, on behalf of Algeria, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, the Sudan and Viet Nam introduced a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/50/L.46).

62. On 14 November, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/50/L.46/Rev.1), which contained the following change: the sixth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> Welcoming the efforts of the Russian Federation and the United States of America for the commencement of the process of nuclear disarmament by concluding the two treaties on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms (START I and START II), and looking forward to full implementation of these treaties and to further concrete steps for nuclear disarmament by all nuclear-weapon States,

was revised to read:

> Welcoming the entry into force of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START I), to which Belarus, Kazakstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America are States Parties, as well as the conclusion of the START II Treaty by the Russian Federation and the United States of America, and looking forward to full implementation of these treaties and to further concrete steps for nuclear disarmament by all nuclear-weapon States.

63. At its 23rd meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.46/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 99 to 39, with 15 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution P). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea,

Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uzbekistan.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belarus, Benin, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Japan, Kazakstan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation.

S. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.49 and Rev.1

64. On 6 November, Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution entitled "1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/50/L.49).

65. At the 25th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Sri Lanka, on behalf of Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/50/L.49/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by South Africa. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) In the first preambular paragraph, sixth line, after the words "paragraph 2", the words "of the Treaty" were added;

(b) In the second preambular paragraph, first line, the words "the 1995 Review And Extension Conference of" were deleted;

(c) Operative paragraph 1, which had read:

> 1. Takes note that on 11 May 1995, the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons decided in terms of its article X, paragraph 2, to extend the Treaty indefinitely and adopted two decisions on strengthening the review process for the Treaty and the principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament,

was revised to read:

1. Takes note that on 11 May 1995, the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons adopted three decisions on (1) Strengthening the Review Process for the Treaty, (2) Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, and (3) Extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

(d) Operative paragraph 3, which had read:

3. Notes further that the States parties to the Treaty participating in the Conference decided that, in accordance with article VIII, paragraph 3, review conferences should continue to be held every five years and that, accordingly, the next review conference should be held in the year 2000 and that the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee should be convened in 1997,

was revised to read:

3. Notes further that the States party to the Treaty participating in the Conference:

(a) Agreed to strengthen the review process for the operation of the Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realized and decided that, in accordance with article VIII, paragraph 3, the Review Conferences should continue to be held every five years, and that, accordingly, the next Review Conference should be held in the year 2000, and that the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee should be held in 1997;

(b) Affirmed the need to continue to move with determination towards the full realization and effective implementation of the provisions of the Treaty and accordingly adopted a set of principles and objectives;

(c) Decided that, as a majority existed among States party to the Treaty for its indefinite extension, in accordance with its article X, paragraph 2, the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely;

(e) A new operative paragraph was added as follows:

4. Takes note that the three decisions and the resolution were adopted without a vote.

66. At its 26th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.49/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 155 to none, with 3 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution Q). The voting was as follows: 8/

8/ Subsequently, the delegation of Gambia indicated that had it been present, it would have voted in favour.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Cuba, India, Israel.

T. Draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.50 and Rev.1 and 2

67. On 6 November, Ukraine submitted a draft resolution entitled "Contribution to nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/50/L.50), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 49/75 H, 49/75 L and 49/75 P of 15 December 1994,

"Noting with satisfaction a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular, the entering into force of START I,

"Realizing the vital importance of further nuclear disarmament with the ultimate goals of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and a

treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

"Bearing in mind the results of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 9/

"Noting that the vast majority of States Members of the United Nations are now parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

"1. Welcomes the accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of the following States: Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Comoros, Eritrea, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Palau, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Vanuatu;

"2. Welcomes the accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of Ukraine as a non-nuclear-weapon State, and in this regard acknowledges that this decision as well as those taken by Belarus and Kazakstan contributed to the entry into force of START I, which is a major landmark in the process of nuclear disarmament;

"3. Expresses its satisfaction with the consistent and effective implementation by Belarus, Kazakstan and Ukraine of their obligations under START I;

"4. Also welcomes South Africa for voluntarily giving up its nuclear weapon programme as well as voluntary renunciation of nuclear weapons by Belarus, Kazakstan and Ukraine, and recognizes the significant contribution of those States to nuclear disarmament and the strengthening of regional and global security;

"5. Urges, in this context, all States to implement fully their commitments in the field of nuclear disarmament."

68. On 10 November, Ukraine submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/50/L.50/Rev.1), which included the following changes:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 49/75 H, 49/75 L and 49/75 P of 15 December 1994,

"Noting with satisfaction a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular, the entry into force of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms,

"Noting also with satisfaction the conclusion of the Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms,

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9/ See 1995 Review and Extension Conference Part I of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)).

"Realizing the vital importance of further nuclear disarmament with the ultimate goals of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

"Bearing in mind the results of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 9/

"Noting that the vast majority of States Members of the United Nations are now parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

"1. Welcomes the accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of the following States: Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Comoros, Eritrea, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Palau, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Vanuatu;

"2. Welcomes the accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of Ukraine as a non-nuclear-weapon State, and in this regard acknowledges that this decision as well as relevant decisions taken by Belarus and Kazakstan, contributed to the entry into force of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, which is a major landmark in the process of nuclear disarmament;

"3. Acknowledges the progress in the process of implementation of START I to date by the parties to the Treaty;

"4. Welcomes the signing of the Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms by the Russian Federation and the United States of America and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring that Treaty into force at the earliest possible date;

"5. Also welcomes the fact that South Africa has voluntarily given up its nuclear weapon programme as well as the voluntary renunciation of nuclear weapons by Belarus, Kazakstan and Ukraine, and recognizes the significant contribution of those States to nuclear disarmament and the strengthening of regional and global security."

69. At the 21st meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Ukraine, on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus and Ukraine introduced a second revised draft resolution (A/C.1/50/L.50/Rev.2), which was later also sponsored by Australia, the Marshall Islands and Monaco. The second revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) In operative paragraph 2, first line, after the word "accession", the words "on 5 December 1994" were inserted;

(b) In the same paragraph, third line, the word "previously" was inserted before the words "taken by".

70. At its 23rd meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.1/50/L.50/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 71, draft resolution R).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

71. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

General and complete disarmament

A

Nuclear testing

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States that have prevailed following the end of the cold war,

Reaffirming that the cessation of all nuclear testing will contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects, to the process of nuclear disarmament leading to the ultimate objective of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and therefore to the further enhancement of international peace and security,

Convinced that the cessation of all nuclear testing will provide a favourable climate for the conclusion of negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Considering that nuclear testing is not consistent with undertakings by the nuclear-weapon States at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Deeply concerned about the potential negative effects of underground nuclear testing on health and the environment,

Sharing alarm expressed internationally, regionally and nationally at recent nuclear tests,

1. Commends those nuclear-weapon States observing nuclear testing moratoria, and urges them to continue those moratoria pending the entry into force of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

2. Strongly deplores all current nuclear testing;

3. Strongly urges the immediate cessation of all nuclear testing.

B

Small arms

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the commitment of Member States to take concrete steps in order to strengthen that role,

Realizing the urgent need to resolve underlying conflicts, to diminish tensions and to accelerate efforts towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security in a world free from the scourge of war and the burden of armaments,

Reaffirming the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, which implies that States also have the right to acquire arms with which to defend themselves,

Reaffirming also the right of self-determination of all peoples, in particular peoples under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, and the importance of the effective realization of this right, as enunciated, inter alia, in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, 10/

Realizing that arms obtained through the illicit arms trade are most likely to be used for violent purposes and that even small arms when so obtained, directly or indirectly, by terrorist groups, drug traffickers or underground organizations can pose a danger to regional and international security, and certainly to the security and political stability of the countries affected,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council entitled "Supplement to an Agenda for Peace", 11/ which stressed the urgent need for practical disarmament in the context of the conflicts the United Nations is actually dealing with and of the weapons, most of them light weapons, that are actually killing people in the hundreds of thousands, 12/ and which identified light weapons as including, inter alia, small arms and anti-personnel land-mines,

Recalling its resolution 49/75 G of 15 December 1994, in which it welcomed the initiative taken by Mali concerning the question of the illicit circulation of small arms and their collection in the affected States of the Saharo-Sahelian

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10/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14 to 25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

11/ A/50/60-S/1995/1.

12/ Ibid., para. 60.

subregion, as well as the action taken by the Secretary-General in implementation of this initiative,

Noting the work of the Disarmament Commission on international arms transfers,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, within the existing resources, to prepare a report, with the assistance of a panel group of qualified governmental experts to be nominated by him on the basis of equitable geographical representation, on:

(a) The types of small arms and light weapons actually being used in conflicts being dealt with by the United Nations;

(b) The nature and causes of the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and transfer of small arms and light weapons, including their illicit production and trade;

(c) The ways and means to prevent and reduce the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and transfer of small arms and light weapons, in particular as they cause or exacerbate conflict;

with particular attention to the role of the United Nations in this field and to the complementary role of regional organizations, and taking into account views and proposals of Member States and all other relevant information, for submission to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to seek the views and proposals of Member States on the matters mentioned in paragraph 1, to collect all other relevant information and to make them available for consideration by the panel of governmental experts referred to in paragraph 1;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session an item entitled "Small arms".

C

Nuclear disarmament with a view to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 49/75 H of 15 December 1994,

Recognizing that the end of the cold war has increased the possibility of freeing the world from the fear of nuclear war,

Appreciating the entry into force of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, to which Belarus, Kazakstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America are party, and looking forward to the early entry into force of the Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms,

Welcoming the reductions in the nuclear arsenals of other nuclear-weapon States,

Welcoming also the decision of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 13/ to extend the Treaty indefinitely, 14/ taken without a vote, as well as the decisions on strengthening the review process for the Treaty 15/ and on the principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, 16/

Noting the reference in the decision on the principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament to the importance of the following measures for the full realization and effective implementation of article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, including the programme of action as reflected below:

(a) The completion by the Conference on Disarmament of the negotiations on a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty no later than 1996, and utmost restraint that should be exercised by the nuclear-weapon States pending the entry into force of that treaty;

(b) The immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a non-discriminatory and universally applicable convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in accordance with the statement of the Special Coordinator of the Conference on Disarmament and the mandate contained therein;

(c) The determined pursuit by the nuclear-weapon States of systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons, and by all States of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Welcoming positive developments as well as the efforts being made by the States members of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty at the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva,

Recalling that nuclear non-proliferation and the promotion of nuclear disarmament are key elements in the maintenance of international peace and security, which is one of the most important purposes of the United Nations,

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13/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 729, No. 10485.

14/ NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I), annex, decision 3.

15/ Ibid., decision 1.

16/ Ibid., decision 2.

1. Urges States not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to accede to it at the earliest possible date, recognizing the importance of universal adherence to the Treaty;

2. Calls for the determined pursuit by the nuclear-weapon States of systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goals of eliminating those weapons, and by all States of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and invites them to keep States Members of the United Nations duly informed of the progress and efforts made;

3. Calls upon all States to implement fully their commitments in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

D

Transparency in armaments

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, 47/52 L of 15 December 1992, 48/75 E of 16 December 1993 and 49/75 C of 15 December 1994,

Continuing to take the view that an enhanced level of transparency in armaments contributes greatly to confidence-building and security among States and that the establishment of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms 17/ constitutes an important step forward in the promotion of transparency in military matters,

Welcoming the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the Register, 18/ which includes the returns of Member States for 1994,

Welcoming also the response of Member States to the request contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 46/36 L to provide data on their imports and exports of arms, as well as available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies,

Stressing that the continuing operation of the Register and its further development should be reviewed in order to secure a Register that is capable of attracting the widest possible participation,

1. Reaffirms its determination to ensure the effective operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms as provided for in paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 46/36 L;

17/ See resolution 46/36 L.

18/ A/50/547 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

2. Calls upon Member States to provide the requested data and information for the Register, on the basis of resolutions 46/36 L and 47/52 L and the annex and appendices to the report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, 19/ to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually;

3. Reaffirms its decision, with a view to further development of the Register, to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review, and, to that end:

(a) Recalls its request to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction;

(b) Recalls its request to the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 1997, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the work of the Conference on Disarmament, the views expressed by Member States and the report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, 19/ with a view to a decision at its fifty-second session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for the Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register;

5. Invites the Conference on Disarmament to consider continuing its work undertaken in the field of transparency in armaments;

6. Reiterates its call upon all Member States to cooperate at the regional and subregional levels, taking fully into account the specific conditions prevailing in the region or subregion, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in armaments;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the progress made in implementing the present resolution;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Transparency in armaments".

19/ A/49/316.

E

Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolutions CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII) of 1988 20/ and CM/Res.1225 (L) of 1989, 21/ adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa,

Welcoming resolution GC(XXXIV)/Res/530 establishing a Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste, adopted on 21 September 1990 by the General Conference of t International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-fourth regular session, 22/

Welcoming also resolution GC(XXXVIII)/Res/6, adopted on 23 September 1994 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-eighth regular session, 23/ inviting the Board of Governors and the Director-General of the Agency to commence preparations for a convention on the safety of radioactive waste management,

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, 24/ inter alia, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, 25/ on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa,

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20/ See A/43/398, annex I.

21/ See A/44/603, annex I.

22/ See International Atomic Energy Agency, Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-fourth Regular Session, 17-21 September 1990 (GC(XXXIV)/RESOLUTIONS(1990)).

23/ Ibid., Thirty-eighth Regular Session, 19-23 September 1994 (GC(XXXVIII)/RES/DEC/(1994)).

24/ The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament became the Committee on Disarmament as from the tenth special session of the General Assembly. The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

25/ See A/49/390, annex I.

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of radioactive wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security, in particular for the security of developing countries,

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 Q of 7 December 1988, 44/116 R of 15 December 1989, 45/58 K of 4 December 1990, 46/36 K of 6 December 1991, 47/52 D of 9 December 1992, 48/75 D of 16 December 1993 and 49/75 A of 15 December 1994,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 26/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons; 27/

2. Expresses grave concern regarding any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

3. Calls upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention;

5. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session the progress recorded in the negotiations on this subject;

6. Takes note of resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa;

7. Expresses the hope that the effective implementation of the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste will enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories;

26/ Resolution S-10/2.

27/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/50/27).

8. Welcomes current efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the preparation of a draft convention on the safe management of radioactive waste;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

F

Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 49/75 I of 15 December 1994,

Recalling also that three special sessions of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament were held in 1978, 1982 and 1988,

Bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 26/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and the final objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the recent positive changes in the international landscape, characterized by the end of the cold war, the relaxation of tensions at the global level and the emergence of a new spirit governing relations among nations,

Taking note of paragraph 108 of the Final Declaration of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995, which supported the convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1997, which would offer an opportunity to review, from a perspective more in tune with the current international situation, the most critical aspects of the process of disarmament and to mobilize the international community and public opinion in favour of the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and of the control and reduction of conventional weapons,

Expecting that, since negotiations and action on important disarmament issues will be completed by the end of 1996, the year 1997 would be an opportune time to review the progress in the entire field of disarmament in the post-cold-war era,

1. Decides to convene its fourth special session on disarmament in 1997, if possible, the exact date and agenda to be decided upon before the end of the current session of the General Assembly through consultations;

2. Also decides to establish a Preparatory Committee to prepare a draft agenda for the special session, to examine all relevant questions relating to that session and to submit its recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

3. Invites all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 April 1996, their views on the draft agenda and other relevant questions relating to the fourth special session on disarmament;

4. Requests the Preparatory Committee to meet for a short organizational session before the end of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly in order, inter alia, to set the date for its substantive session;

5. Also requests the Preparatory Committee to submit its progress report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session an item entitled "Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament".

G

Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 26/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, concerning the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, 28/

Recalling further its resolution 49/75 J of 15 December 1994,

Bearing in mind the final documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995,

Stressing the growing importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

1. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General 29/ and of actions taken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. Urges the international community to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development, with a view to reducing the ever-widening gap between developed and developing countries;

28/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

29/ A/50/388.

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; 30/

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

H

Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/36 H of 6 December 1991, 47/52 G and 47/52 J of 9 December 1992, 48/75 H and 48/75 J of 16 December 1993 and 49/75 G of 15 December 1994,

Considering that the circulation of massive quantities of small arms throughout the world impedes development and is a source of increased insecurity,

Considering also that the illicit international transfer of small arms and their accumulation in many countries constitute a threat to the populations and to national and regional security and are a factor contributing to the destabilization of States,

Basing itself on the statement of the Secretary-General relating to the request of Mali concerning United Nations assistance for the collection of small arms,

Gravely concerned at the extent of the insecurity and banditry linked to the illicit circulation of small arms in Mali and the other affected States of the Saharo-Sahelian subregion,

Taking note of the first conclusions of the United Nations advisory missions sent to the affected countries of the subregion by the Secretary-General to study the best way of curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and ensuring their collection,

Taking note also of the interest shown by other States of the subregion in receiving the United Nations Advisory Mission,

Noting the actions taken and those recommended at the meetings of the States of the subregion held at Banjul, Algiers and Bamako to establish close regional cooperation with a view to strengthening security,

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30/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8, para. 35.

1. Welcomes the initiative taken by Mali concerning the question of the illicit circulation of small arms and their collection in the affected States of the Saharo-Sahelian subregion;

2. Also welcomes the action taken by the Secretary-General in implementation of this initiative in the context of resolution 40/151 H of 16 December 1985;

3. Thanks the Governments concerned in the subregion for the substantial support that they have given to the United Nations advisory missions and welcomes the declared readiness of other States to receive the Advisory Mission;

4. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in the context of the implementation of resolution 49/75 G and of the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions, 31/ to curb the illicit circulation of small arms and to collect such arms in the affected States that so request, with the support of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity;

5. Invites Member States to implement national control measures in order to check the illicit circulation of small arms, in particular by curbing the illegal export of such arms;

6. Invites the international community to give appropriate support to the efforts made by the affected countries to suppress the illicit circulation of small arms, which is likely to hamper their development;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to examine the issue and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session.

I

Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the fundamental changes that have taken place with respect to international security, which have permitted agreements on deep reductions in the nuclear armaments of the States possessing the largest inventories of such weapons,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of international tension and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

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31/ See the report of the Secretary-General (A/50/405).

Stressing the importance of strengthening international peace and security through general and complete disarmament, under strict and effective international control,

Stressing also that it is the responsibility of all States to adopt and implement measures towards the attainment of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, 32/ and the treaties on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms,

Appreciating also the indefinite extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 33/ and acknowledging the importance of the determined pursuit by the nuclear-weapon States of systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons, and by all States of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and removing such weapons from a deployed status, and bilateral agreements on the issue of de-targeting strategic nuclear missiles,

Noting the new climate of relations between the United States of America and the States of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which permits them to intensify their cooperative efforts to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons,

Noting also that the Russian Federation and the United States of America concurred that, once the Treaty between them on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms is ratified, they would proceed to deactivate all nuclear delivery systems to be reduced under the Treaty by removing their nuclear warheads or taking other steps to remove them from alert status,

Noting further the commitment between the Russian Federation and the United States of America to intensify their dialogue to compare conceptual approaches and to develop concrete steps to adapt the nuclear forces and practices on both sides to the changed international security situation, including the possibility, after ratification of the Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, of further reductions of and limitations on remaining nuclear forces,

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32/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

33/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 729, No. 10485.

Taking note of the joint statement of 10 May 1995 by the Russian Federation and the United States of America on the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems,

Urging the early ratification of the Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and further intensification of such efforts to accelerate the implementation of agreements and unilateral decisions relating to nuclear arms reduction,

Welcoming the significant reductions made by other nuclear-weapon States, and encouraging all nuclear-weapon States to consider appropriate measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

1. Welcomes the entry into force of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed in Moscow on 31 July 1991 by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, including the Protocol to that Treaty signed at Lisbon on 23 May 1992 by the parties thereto, and the exchange of documents of ratification between the United States of America, Belarus, Kazakstan, the Russian Federation and Ukraine on 5 December 1994 at Budapest;

2. Also welcomes the signing of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Moscow on 3 January 1993, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring that Treaty into force at the earliest possible date;

3. Expresses its satisfaction at the fact that the entry into force of the 1991 Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms clears the way for prompt ratification by the Russian Federation and the United States of America of the 1993 Treaty;

4. Also expresses its satisfaction at the continuing implementation of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, 32/ in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the Treaty;

5. Encourages the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomes the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well;

6. Welcomes the accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 33/ of Belarus, Kazakstan and Ukraine as non-nuclear-weapon States, which thereby provided a notable enhancement to the non-proliferation regime;

7. Encourages and supports the Russian Federation and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear weapons and to continue to give those efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons;

8. Invites the Russian Federation and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions.

J

Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991 and its decision 47/419 of 9 December 1992 on international arms transfers,

Recalling also its resolutions 48/75 F and H of 16 December 1993 and 49/75 M of 15 December 1994 on measures to curb illicit transfer and use of conventional arms,

Recognizing that the availability of massive quantities of conventional weapons and especially their illicit transfer, often associated with destabilizing activities, are most disturbing and dangerous phenomena, in particular for the internal situation of affected States and the violation of human rights,

Bearing in mind that in certain situations mercenaries, terrorists and child soldiers are supplied with weapons acquired from illicit transfers of conventional arms,

Convinced that peace and security are inextricably interlinked with and in some cases imperative for economic development and reconstruction, including in war-stricken countries,

Realizing the urgent need to resolve conflicts and to diminish tension, and to accelerate efforts towards general and complete disarmament with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security,

Recognizing the curbing of the illicit transfer of arms as an important contribution to the relaxation of tension and peaceful reconciliation processes,

Stressing the need for effective national control measures on the transfer of conventional weapons,

Convinced that effective measures to curb illicit transfer and use of conventional arms will help enhance regional and international peace, security and economic development,

1. Invites Member States:

(a) To take appropriate and effective enforcement measures to seek to ensure that illicit transfers of arms are immediately discontinued;

(b) To provide the Secretary-General promptly with relevant information on national control measures on arms transfers with a view to preventing illicit arms transfers;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission:

(a) To expedite its consideration of the agenda item on international arms transfers, with special emphasis on the adverse consequences of the illicit transfer of arms and ammunition;

(b) To study and report on measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms, bearing in mind concrete problems in various regions of the world;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To seek the views of Member States on effective ways and means of collecting weapons transferred illicitly, in particular in the light of experience gained by the United Nations;

(b) To seek the views of Member States on concrete proposals concerning measures at the national, regional and international levels to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms;

(c) To submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report containing the views expressed by Member States;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the effective implementation of the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms".

K

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/58 P of 4 December 1990, 46/36 I of 6 December 1991, 47/52 J of 9 December 1992, 48/75 I of 16 December 1993 and 49/75 N of 15 December 1994 on regional disarmament,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, 34/

Taking note of the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session, 35/

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Taking note of the recent proposals for disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation at the regional and subregional levels,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. Calls upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels;

4. Welcomes the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels;

34/ Resolution S-10/2.

35/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42), annex II.

5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at the regional and subregional levels;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Regional disarmament".

L

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/75 J of 16 December 1993 and 49/75 O of 15 December 1994,

Recognizing the crucial role of conventional arms control in promoting regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that conventional arms control needs to be pursued primarily in the regional and subregional contexts since most threats to peace and security in the post-cold-war era arise mainly among States located in the same region or subregion,

Aware that the preservation of a balance in the defence capabilities of States at the lowest level of armaments would contribute to peace and stability and should be a prime objective of conventional arms control,

Desirous of promoting agreements to strengthen regional peace and security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces,

Believing that militarily significant States, and States with larger military capabilities, have a special responsibility in promoting such agreements for regional security,

Believing also that two of the principal objectives of conventional arms control should be to prevent the possibility of military attack launched by surprise and to avoid aggression,

1. Decides to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, as a first step, to consider the formulation of principles that can serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looks forward to a report of the Conference on this subject;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels".

M

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of the observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms limitation,

Taking note of the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction 36/ regarding the environment,

Convinced of the importance of the environmentally sound implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 37/

Mindful of the detrimental environmental effects of the use of nuclear weapons,

Conscious of the positive potential implications for the environment of a future comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Desirous of banning effectively military or any other hostile use of environment modification techniques, with a view to removing the dangers for mankind that might arise from such uses,

1. Invites the Conference on Disarmament to take every necessary measure to include in negotiating treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms limitation the corresponding environmental norms, with a view to ensuring that the process of implementation of such treaties and agreements is environmentally sound, in particular the destruction of weapons covered by them;

2. Emphasizes the importance of the compliance of all States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction, and calls upon them to cooperate and ensure that the process of implementation of the Convention in all relevant aspects is environmentally sound;

3. Urges all States parties to consider all relevant norms related to the protection of the environment in implementing the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;

36/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), appendix I.

37/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

4. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to conclude, as a task of the highest priority, a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty as soon as possible in 1996;

5. Urges the States that are not yet party to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques 38/ to consider adhering to it as soon as possible, in order to assure the universality of the Convention.

N

Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the fundamental changes that have taken place with respect to international security, which have permitted agreements on deep reductions in the nuclear armaments of the States possessing the largest inventories of such weapons,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of international tension and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Stressing the importance of strengthening international peace and security through disarmament,

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the treaty concluded on 8 December 1987 between the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, 39/ and the treaties on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms,

Noting that there are still significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest stockpiles,

Noting also the expressed determination by the nuclear-weapon States to pursue systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally,

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38/ Resolution 31/72, annex.

39/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons within a time-bound framework,

Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by those States to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and removing such weapons from a deployed status, and bilateral agreements on the issue of de-targeting strategic nuclear missiles,

Noting the new climate of relations between the United States of America and the States of the former Soviet Union, which permits them to intensify their cooperative efforts to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons,

Noting also that the Russian Federation and the United States of America concurred that, once the Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms was ratified, they would proceed to deactivate all nuclear delivery systems to be reduced under the Treaty by removing their nuclear warheads or taking other steps to remove them from alert status,

Noting further the agreement between the Russian Federation and the United States of America to intensify their dialogue to compare conceptual approaches and to develop concrete steps to adapt the nuclear forces and practices on both sides to the changed international security situation, including the possibility, after ratification of the Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, of further reductions of and limitations on remaining nuclear forces,

Taking note of the joint statement of 10 May 1995 between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems,

Urging the early ratification of the Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and further intensification of such efforts to accelerate the implementation of agreements and unilateral decisions relating to nuclear-arms reduction,

Welcoming the reduction made by other nuclear-weapon States, in some of their nuclear-weapon programmes, and encouraging all nuclear-weapon States to consider appropriate measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. Welcomes the entry into force of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed in Moscow on 31 July 1991 by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, including the Protocol to that Treaty signed in Lisbon on 23 May 1992 by the parties thereto, and the exchange of documents of ratification between the United States of America, Belarus, Kazakstan, the Russian Federation and Ukraine on 5 December 1994 in Budapest;

2. Also welcomes the signing of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Moscow on 3 January 1993, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring that Treaty into force at the earliest possible date;

3. Expresses its satisfaction at the fact that the entry into force of the 1991 Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms clears the way to prompt ratification by the Russian Federation and the United States of America of the 1993 Treaty;

4. Also expresses its satisfaction at the continuing implementation of the treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, 39/ in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the treaty;

5. Encourages the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomes the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well;

6. Encourages and supports the Russian Federation and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give those efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework;

7. Invites the Russian Federation and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions;

8. Calls on the Conference on Disarmament to take this information into account in the negotiations to be held on nuclear disarmament and for the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework.

O

Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines

The General Assembly,

Recalling with satisfaction its resolutions 49/75 D of 15 December 1994 and 48/75 of 16 December 1993, in which it, inter alia, called upon States to agree to a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations, and urged States to implement moratoria on the export of anti-personnel land-mines,

Also recalling with satisfaction its resolution 49/75 D of 15 December 1994, in which it, inter alia, established as a goal of the international community the eventual elimination of anti-personnel land-mines,

Noting that, according to the 1994 report of the Secretary-General entitled "Assistance in mine clearance", 40/ it is estimated that there are more than 110 million land-mines in the ground in more than 60 countries throughout the world,

Noting also that, according to the same report, the global land-mine crisis continues to worsen as an estimated 2 to 5 million new land-mines are laid each year, while only an estimated 100,000 were cleared in 1994,

Expressing deep concern that anti-personnel land-mines kill or maim hundreds of people every week, mostly innocent and defenceless civilians, obstruct economic development and reconstruction, and have other severe consequences for years after emplacement, which include inhibiting the repatriation of refugees and the return of internally displaced persons,

Gravely concerned with the suffering and casualties caused to non-combatants as a result of the proliferation, as well as the indiscriminate and irresponsible use, of anti-personnel land-mines,

Recalling with satisfaction its resolutions 48/7 of 19 October 1993 and 49/215 A of 23 December 1994, calling for assistance in mine clearance,

Welcoming the programmes of assistance that exist for demining and humanitarian support for the victims of anti-personnel land-mines,

Welcoming also the International Meeting on Mine Clearance, held at Geneva from 5 to 7 July 1995, and noting the statement of the Secretary-General at the meeting that the international community must take specific and tangible steps to address the intolerable situation caused by the proliferation of anti-personnel land-mines throughout the world,

Recalling with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General concerning progress on the initiative in resolution 49/75 D, 41/

Convinced that moratoria by States on the export of anti-personnel land-mines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations are important measures in helping to reduce substantially the human and economic costs resulting from the proliferation, as well as the indiscriminate and irresponsible use, of such devices,

Noting with satisfaction that more than twenty-five States already have declared moratoria on the export, transfer or sale of anti-personnel land-mines, with many of these moratoria being declared as a result of the aforementioned resolutions,

Believing that ongoing efforts to strengthen the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed

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40/ A/49/357 and Add.1 and 2.

41/ A/50/701.

to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, 42/ in particular Protocol II thereto, 43/ are an essential part of the overall effort to address problems caused by the proliferation, as well as the indiscriminate and irresponsible use, of anti-personnel land-mines,

Noting the efforts that were made at the Review Conference of the Convention, held at Vienna in September and October 1995, to strengthen prohibitions and restrictions in Protocol II governing land-mine use and transfer, and urging parties to build consensus towards agreement on such prohibition and restrictions when the Review Conference reconvenes in January and April 1996,

Believing that, in addition to Protocol II, other measures to control the production, stockpiling and transfer of anti-personnel land-mines are also necessary to address problems caused by anti-personnel land-mines, especially the indiscriminate or illegal use of anti-personnel land-mines that continue to inflict harm on civilian populations long after emplacement,

Recognizing that States can move most effectively towards the goal of the eventual elimination of anti-personnel land-mines as viable alternatives are developed that significantly reduce the risk to the civilian population, and emphasizing the need for States to work on developing such alternatives on an urgent basis,

1. Welcomes the moratoria already declared by certain States on the export of anti-personnel land-mines;

2. Urges States that have not yet done so to declare such moratoria at the earliest possible date;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on steps taken by Member States to implement such moratoria, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament";

4. Emphasizes the importance of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and Protocol II thereto as the authoritative international instrument governing the responsible use of anti-personnel land-mines and related devices, and urges parties to build consensus towards an agreement when the Review Conference reconvenes;

5. Encourages the widest possible accession to the Convention and to Protocol II thereto, and further urges all States to comply immediately and fully with the applicable rules of Protocol II;

42/ See The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

43/ Ibid., Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices.

6. Also encourages further immediate international efforts to seek solutions to the problems caused by anti-personnel land-mines, with a view to the eventual elimination of anti-personnel land-mines.

P

Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the commitment of the international community to the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free world,

Determined to achieve the objective of prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and their destruction, and to conclude such an international treaty or treaties at an early date,

Bearing in mind paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 44/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, calling for the urgent negotiation of agreements for the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems, and for a comprehensive and phased programme with agreed time-frames, wherever feasible, for progressive and balanced reduction of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time,

Recognizing that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the proposed treaty on fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and a convention prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons constitute important steps towards the elimination of the nuclear threat, and will contribute to the achievement of the goal of nuclear disarmament within a time-bound framework,

Recognizing also that the end of the cold war has brought about favourable conditions for creating a world free of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the entry into force of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, to which Belarus, Kazakstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America are States parties, as well as the conclusion of the Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms by the Russian Federation and the United States of America, and looking forward to full implementation of these treaties and to further concrete steps for nuclear disarmament by all nuclear-weapon States,

Noting with appreciation the unilateral measures of nuclear-weapon States for nuclear arms limitation,

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44/ Resolution S-10/2.

Recognizing the complementarity of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament and that bilateral negotiations can never replace multilateral negotiations in this respect,

Recognizing also that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty and the proposed treaty on fissile material for nuclear weapons or other explosive devices must both constitute disarmament measures and not only non-proliferation measures, and that they must be important steps leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and the multilateral efforts in the Conference on Disarmament to reach agreement on such an international convention at an early date,

Recalling its resolution 49/75 E of 15 December 1994 on a step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat,

Taking note of paragraph 84 and other relevant recommendations in the Final Document of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995, calling on the Conference on Disarmament to establish, on a priority basis, an ad hoc committee to commence negotiations early in 1996 on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament and for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework,

1. Recognizes that, in view of the end of the cold war and recent political developments, the time is now opportune for all nuclear-weapon States to undertake effective nuclear disarmament measures with a view to the total elimination of these weapons within a time-bound framework;

2. Also recognizes that there is a genuine need to de-emphasize the role of nuclear weapons, and to review and revise nuclear doctrines accordingly;

3. Urges the nuclear-weapon States to stop immediately the qualitative improvement, development, stockpiling and production of nuclear warheads and their delivery systems;

4. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat and a phased programme of progressive and balanced deep reductions of nuclear weapons, and to carry out effective nuclear disarmament measures with a view to the total elimination of these weapons within a time-bound framework;

5. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, on a priority basis, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament to commence negotiations early in 1996 on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament and for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework;

6. Expresses its support for the efforts of the Member States of the Conference on Disarmament to this end;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

Q

1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/52 A of 9 December 1992, in which it, inter alia, took note of the decision of the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 45/ following appropriate consultations, to form a preparatory committee for a conference to review the operation of the Treaty and to decide on its extension, as provided for in article VIII, paragraph 3, and also called for in article X, paragraph 2, of the Treaty,

Recalling also that the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons convered in New York from 17 April to 12 May 1995 in accordance with article VIII, paragraph 3, and article X, paragraph 2, of the Treaty,

Noting that, at the time of the Review and Extension Conference, there were one hundred and seventy-five of the one hundred and seventy-eight States parties to the Treaty present,

1. Notes that on 11 May 1995 the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons adopted three decisions on strengthening the review process for the Treaty, principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, and extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; 46/

2. Takes note of the resolution on the Middle East adopted on 11 May 1995 by the parties to the Treaty; 47/

3. Notes that the States party to the Treaty participating in the Review Conference:

45/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 729, No. 10485.

46/ See 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)), para. 30.

47/ Ibid., para. 32.

(a) Agreed to strengthen the review process for the operation of the Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty were being realized, and decided that, in accordance with article VIII, paragraph 3, the Review Conferences should continue to be held every five years, and that, accordingly, the next Review Conference should be held in the year 2000, and that the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee should be held in 1997;

(b) Affirmed the need to continue to move with determination towards the full realization and effective implementation of the provisions of the Treaty, and accordingly adopted a set of principles and objectives;

(c) Decided that, as a majority existed among States party to the Treaty for its indefinite extension, in accordance with its article X, paragraph 2, the Treaty should continue in force indefinitely;

4. Notes that the three decisions and the resolution were adopted without a vote.

R

Contribution to nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/75 H, 49/75 L and 49/75 P of 15 December 1994,

Noting with satisfaction a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular, the entry into force of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms,

Noting also with satisfaction the conclusion of the Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms,

Realizing the vital importance of further nuclear disarmament with the ultimate goals of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Bearing in mind the results of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 48/

Noting that the vast majority of States Members of the United Nations are now parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

1. Welcomes the accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of the following States: Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Comoros,

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48/ See 1995 Review and Extension Conference Part I of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)).

Eritrea, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Palau, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Vanuatu;

2. Also welcomes the accession on 5 December 1994 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of Ukraine as a non-nuclear-weapon State, and in this regard acknowledges that this decision, as well as relevant decisions previously taken by Belarus and Kazakstan, contributed to the entry into force of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, which is a major landmark in the process of nuclear disarmament;

3. Acknowledges the progress in the process of implementation of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms to date by the parties to the Treaty;

4. Welcomes the signing of the Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms by the Russian Federation and the United States of America, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring that Treaty into force at the earliest possible date;

5. Also welcomes the fact that South Africa has voluntarily given up its nuclear weapon programme as well as the voluntary renunciation of nuclear weapons by Belarus, Kazakstan and Ukraine, and recognizes the significant contribution of those States to nuclear disarmament and the strengthening of regional and global security.

72. The First Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects

The General Assembly, recalling its decision 49/427 of 15 December 1994, decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects".